

Description

Iron Golf Club Head

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] The present application is a continuation-in-part application of U.S. Patent Application Number 10/605,535, filed on October 6, 2003, which is a continuation-in-part application of U.S. Patent Application Number 10/604,520, filed on July 28, 2003, which is a continuation-in-part application of U.S. Patent Application Number 10/065,147, filed on September 20, 2002.

FEDERAL RESEARCH STATEMENT

[0002] [Not Applicable]

BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

[0003] Field of the Invention

[0004] The present invention relates to an iron golf club. More specifically, the present invention relates to a multiple material iron golf club.

[0005] Description of the Related Art

[0006] Irons are typically composed of a stainless steel or titanium material, and are typically cast or forged. Most golfers desire that their irons have a large sweet spot for greater forgiveness, a low center of gravity to get the ball in the air, a solid sound, reduced vibrations during impact, and a trim top line for appearance. Unfortunately, these desires are often in conflict with each other as it pertains to an iron.

[0007] The use of iron club heads composed of different materials has allowed some prior art irons to achieve some of these desires.

[0008] One example is U.S. Patent Number 5,228,694 to Okumoto et al., which discloses an iron club head composed of a stainless steel sole and hosel, a core composed of a bulk molding compound or the like, a weight composed of a tungsten and polyamide resin, and an outer-shell composed of a fiber-reinforced resin.

[0009] Another example is set forth in U.S. Patent Numbers 4,792,139, 4,798,383 and 4,884,812, all to Nagasaki et al., which disclose an iron club head composed of stainless steel with a fiber reinforced plastic back plate to allow for weight adjustment and ideal inertia moment adjustment.

[0010] Another example is U.S. Patent Number 4,848,747 to Fujimura et al., which discloses a metal iron club head with a carbon fiber reinforced plastic back plate to increase the sweet spot. A ring is used to fix the position of the back plate.

[0011] Another example is set forth in U.S. Patent Numbers 4,928,972 and 4,964,640 to Nakanishi et al., which disclose an iron club head composed of stainless steel with a fiber reinforcement in a rear recess to provide a dampening means for shock and vibrations, a means for increasing the inertial moment, a means for adjusting the center of gravity and a means for reinforcing the back plate.

[0012] Another example is U.S. Patent Number 5,190,290 to Take, which discloses an iron club head with a metal body, a filling member composed of a light weight material such as a plastic, and a fiber-reinforced resin molded on the metal body and the filling member.

[0013] Another example is U.S. Patent Number 5,411,264 to Oku, which discloses a metal body with a backwardly extended flange and an elastic fiber face plate in order to increase the moment of inertia and minimize head vibrations.

[0014] Another example is U.S. Patent Number 5,472,201 to Aizawa et al., which discloses an iron club head with a

body composed of stainless steel, a face member composed of a fiber reinforced resin and a protective layer composed of a metal, in order to provide a deep center of gravity and reduce shocks.

[0015] Another example is U.S. Patent Number 5,326,106 to Meyer, which discloses an iron golf club head with a metal blade portion and hosel composed of a lightweight material such as a fiber reinforced resin.

[0016] Another example is U.S. Patent Number 4,664,383 to Aizawa et al., which discloses an iron golf club head with a metal core covered with multiple layers of a reinforced synthetic resin in order to provide greater ball hitting distance.

[0017] Another example is U.S. Patent Number 4,667,963 to Yoneyama, which discloses an iron golf club head with a metal sole and a filling member composed of a fiber reinforced resins material in order to provide greater hitting distance.

[0018] The prior art fails to disclose an iron golf club head that is composed of multiple materials, has a low center of gravity, reduced vibrations, and a greater moment of inertia.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

[0019] The present invention provides an iron golf club head

which has a low center of gravity, a high moment of inertia, reduced vibrations and a solid feel and appearance. The present invention is able to provide these features through use of a multiple material iron club head.

[0020] One aspect of the present invention is an iron golf club head composed of a periphery member, a central member and a face plate. The periphery member is composed of a first metal material. The periphery member has a sole wall, a toe wall extending upward from the sole wall at a first end of the sole wall, a hosel extending upward from the sole wall at a second end of the sole wall, and a heel wall extending upward from the sole wall. The central member, which is coupled to the periphery member, is composed of a non-metal material. The central member has a body portion with a forward surface, a rear surface, a sole surface, a top surface, a toe surface, a heel surface. The central member has a cavity formed in the rear surface of the body portion. The face plate is composed of a second metal material, which has a lower density than the first metal material. The face plate is coupled to the periphery member and is disposed over the forward surface of the central member.

[0021] Another aspect of the invention is an iron golf club in-

cluding a periphery member, a central member and a face plate. The periphery member is composed of a first metal material having a density between 8 g/cm^3 and 12 g/cm^3 . The periphery member includes a sole wall, a toe wall, a hosel, a heel wall, and a top wall, the top, sole, heel and toe walls defining an opening. The central member and the face plate are disposed in the opening of the periphery member, with the face plate being disposed over the forward surface of the central member. The face plate has a thickness between 0.040 inch and 0.250 inch.

[0022] Having briefly described the present invention, the above and further objects, features and advantages thereof will be recognized by those skilled in the pertinent art from the following detailed description of the invention when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0023] FIG. 1 is an exploded view of an iron club head of a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

[0024] FIG. 2 is a front plan view of an iron club head.

[0025] FIG. 2A is a cross-sectional view of the iron golf club head of FIG. 2 along lines A-A.

[0026] FIG. 3 is a rear plan view of an iron club head.

- [0027] FIG. 4 is a heel side view of an iron club head.
- [0028] FIG. 5 is a top plan view of an iron club head.
- [0029] FIG. 6 is a bottom plan view of an iron club head.
- [0030] FIG. 7 is a toe side view of an iron club head illustrating the moments of inertia through the center of gravity.
- [0031] FIG. 8 is a top plan view of an iron club head illustrating the moments of inertia through the center of gravity.
- [0032] FIG. 9 is isolated perspective view of a preferred embodiment of a central member of a golf club head.
- [0033] FIG. 10 is a rear plan view of the central member of FIG. 9.
- [0034] FIG. 11 is a heel side view of the central member of FIG. 9.
- [0035] FIG. 12 is an isolated front plan view of a periphery member of a golf club head.
- [0036] FIG. 13 is a rear plan view of the periphery member of FIG. 12.
- [0037] FIG. 14 is a bottom plan view of the periphery member of FIG. 12.
- [0038] FIG. 15 is a top plan view of the periphery member of FIG. 12.
- [0039] FIG. 16 is a heel side view of the periphery member of FIG. 12.

[0040] FIG. 17 is a top plan view of a medallion of a golf club head.

[0041] FIG. 18 is a top plan view of a medallion of a golf club head.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0042] As shown in FIGS. 1–8, an iron golf club head in accordance with the present invention is generally designated 20. The club head 20 is preferably composed of three main components: a periphery member 22, a central member 24 and a face plate 26. The club head 20 can range from a 1-iron to a lob-wedge, with the loft angle preferably ranging from fifteen degrees to sixty degrees, and a lie angle preferably ranging from fifty-nine to sixty-five degrees. The three main components are assembled into the club head 20 using a process such as disclosed in co-pending U.S. Patent Application Number 10/065,150, filed on September 20, 2002, entitled Method For Manufacturing Iron Golf Club Head, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

[0043] The periphery member 22 is preferably composed of a material having a density greater than 7.86 grams per centimeter cubed ("g/cm³"). A preferred material is an iron-nickel-tungsten alloy having a density preferably

ranging from 8.0 g/cm^3 to 12.0 g/cm^3 , more preferably ranging from 9.0 g/cm^3 to 10.5 g/cm^3 , most preferably 9.3 g/cm^3 . Another preferred material is a nickel-tungsten alloy disclosed in co-pending U.S. Patent Application Number 10/604,518, filed on an even date herewith, entitled High Density Alloy for Improved Mass Properties of an Article, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. The preferred nickel-tungsten alloy includes at least 50 weight percent nickel, at least 20 weight percent tungsten and at least 20 weight percent chromium and has a density in the range of 9.0 g/cm^3 to 10.5 g/cm^3 . Another alternative material is a stainless steel material. Still another material is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 6,277,326, entitled Process for Liquid-Phase Sintering of a Multiple-Component Material, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. Those skilled in the pertinent art will recognize that still other materials may be used for the periphery member 22 without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention. A preferred method for forming the periphery member 22 is through investment casting.

[0044] The periphery member 22 has a sole wall 28, a toe wall 30, a heel wall 32, a top wall 33, and a hosel 34 with a

bore 36 for receiving a shaft. The top wall 33, sole wall 28, toe wall 30 and heel wall 32 define an opening 37 through the periphery member 22. The bore 36 preferably extends through the entire hosel 34 providing a short straight hollow hosel such as disclosed in U.S. Patent Number 4,995,609, which pertinent parts are hereby incorporated by reference.

[0045] The sole wall 28 preferably has a cambered exterior surface, which contacts the ground during a golf swing. As shown in FIG. 6, the sole wall 28 has a width, " W_s ", that preferably ranges from 1.00 inch to 1.75 inch, and is most preferably 1.25 inch. The sole wall 28 also has a length, " L_s ", from a toe end to the beginning of the bore 36, which preferably ranges from 2.5 inches to 3.5 inches, and is most preferably 3.0 inches.

[0046] As shown in FIG. 4, the toe wall 30 preferably has a length, " L_T ", which preferably ranges from 1.5 inches to 2.5 inches, and is most preferably 2.0 inches. The toe wall 30 preferably has a width that tapers from a lower end to an upper end of the toe wall 30.

[0047] As shown in FIG. 4, the heel wall 32 preferably has a length, " L_H ", which preferably ranges from 0.5 inch to 1.5 inches, and is most preferably 1.0 inch. The heel wall 32

preferably has a width that tapers from a lower end to an upper end of the heel wall 32.

[0048] In general, the periphery member 22 provides the club head 20 with a greater moment of inertia due to its relatively large mass positioned outward from the center of gravity of the club head 20. Further, mass attributable to the sole wall 28 lowers the center of gravity of the club head 20 to promote a higher trajectory during ball striking thereby creating a more forgiving iron. The periphery member 22 is preferably 15% to 50% of the volume of the club head 20 and preferably 50% to 80% of the mass of the club head 20.

[0049] The central member 24 is composed of a non-metal material. Preferred materials include bulk molding compounds, sheet molding compounds, thermosetting materials and thermoplastic materials. A preferred bulk molding compound is a resinous material with reinforcement fibers. Such resins include polyesters, vinyl esters and epoxy. Such fibers include carbon fibers, fiberglass, aramid or combinations. A preferred sheet molding compound is similar to the bulk molding compounds, however, in a sheet form. Thermoplastic materials include polyesters, polyethylenes, polyamides, polypropylenes,

polyurethanes and the like. A preferred thermoplastic material is a thermoplastic polyester polyurethane having a Shore D hardness ranging from 50 to 65, most preferably 55 or 60, and a specific gravity ranging from 1.15 to 1.30 grams per cubic centimeter, most preferably 1.23 grams per cubic centimeter. Such thermoplastic polyester polyurethanes are available from Huntsman Chemical under the brand name IROGRAN D60 H 4832 and IROGRAN A 98 H 4831.

[0050] The central member 24 is primarily a support for the face plate 26, and thus the central member should be able to withstand impact forces without failure. The central member 24 also reduces vibrations of the golf club head 20 during ball striking. The central member 24 is preferably 25% to 75% of the volume of the club head 20 and preferably 10% to 30% of the mass of the club head 20.

[0051] The central member 24 preferably has a body portion 38, a first recess 40, a second recess 41, an interior surface 42, an exterior surface 43, a sole surface 44, a top surface 45, a toe surface 46, and a heel surface 47. The recesses 40 and 41 are formed in the exterior surface 43 of the body portion 38 and may have any of a number of suitable configurations. The body portion 38 preferably ta-

pers upward from the sole surface 44. The body portion 38 also has a perimeter 48 and a perimeter interior surface 49.

[0052] On the perimeter 48 is a plurality of tabs 50 for positioning and retaining the central member 24 within the periphery member 22. Each of the plurality of tabs 50 is preferably curved portion. The curved portion engages with the interior surface of the periphery member 22. Each of the plurality of tabs 50 is compressible for engagement of the central member 24 with the periphery member 22, and the plurality of tabs 50 assist with the centering and alignment of the central member 24. An adhesive is filled between the each of the plurality of tabs 50 for securing the central member 24 to the periphery member 22. A more thorough description of the plurality of tabs 50 is disclosed in Helmstetter et al., U.S. Patent Number 6,238,302 for a Golf Club Head With An Insert Having Integral Tabs, assigned to Callaway Golf Company, and hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

[0053] A first medallion 71 is preferably placed within the first recess 40 and a second medallion 73 is preferably placed within the second recess 41. The first and second medallions 71 and 73 are preferably utilized for swing weighting

of the golf club head 20. The mass each medallion 71 and 73 preferably varies from 0.5 gram to 7 grams.

[0054] The face plate 26 is preferably composed of a lightweight material. The lightweight material has a density that is preferably lower than the periphery member material. Such lightweight materials include titanium materials, stainless steel, amorphous metals and the like. Such titanium materials include pure titanium and titanium alloys such as 6-4 titanium alloy, 6-22-22 titanium alloy, 4-2 titanium alloy, SP-700 titanium alloy (available from Nippon Steel of Tokyo, Japan), DAT 55G titanium alloy available from Diado Steel of Tokyo, Japan, Ti 10-2-3 Beta-C titanium alloy available from RTI International Metals of Ohio, and the like. The face plate 26 is preferably manufactured through casting, forging, forming, machining, powdered metal forming, metal-injection-molding, electro-chemical milling, and the like.

[0055] The face plate 26 has an interior surface 56, which preferably engages the interior surface 42 of the central member 24 or an adhesive placed on the interior surface 42 of the central member 24, and an exterior surface 54 which preferably has scorelines 57 thereon. The face plate 26 preferably has a thickness that ranges from 0.040 inch to

0.250 inch, more preferably from 0.075 inch to 0.160 inch, and most preferably 0.125 inch.

[0056] The club head 20 preferably has a total volume that ranges from 40.0 cm^3 to 60.0 cm^3 , more preferably from 45.0 cm^3 to 55.0 cm^3 , and most preferably 50.8 cm^3 for a 5-iron golf club head 20. The club head 20 preferably has a mass that ranges from 235 grams to 300 grams, more preferably from 245 grams to 260 grams for a 5-iron golf club head 20.

[0057] The periphery member 22 preferably has a mass that ranges from 100 grams to 240 grams, more preferably from 140 grams to 200 grams, and most preferably 152 grams. The central member 24 preferably has a mass that ranges from 9 grams to 70 grams, more preferably from 15 grams to 50 grams, and most preferably 18 grams.

[0058] The face plate 26 preferably has a total volume that ranges from 4.0 cm^3 to 8.0 cm^3 , more preferably from 4.5 cm^3 to 6.0 cm^3 , and most preferably 5.3 cm^3 . The face plate 26 preferably has a mass that ranges from 15 grams to 50 grams, more preferably from 20 grams to 30 grams, and most preferably 24 grams.

[0059] FIGS. 9–12 illustrate the axes of inertia through the center of gravity of the golf club head 20. The axes of inertia are

designated X, Y and Z. The X axis extends from the front of the golf club head 20 through the center of gravity, CG, at the face plate 26 to the rear of the golf club head 20. The Y axis extends from the heel end 75 of the golf club head 20 through the center of gravity, CG, and to the toe end 70 of the golf club head 20. The Z axis extends from the sole wall through the center of gravity, CG, and to the top line 80.

[0060] As defined in *Golf Club Design, Fitting, Alteration & Repair*, 4th Edition, by Ralph Maltby, the center of gravity, or center of mass, of the golf club head is a point inside of the club head determined by the vertical intersection of two or more points where the club head balances when suspended. A more thorough explanation of this definition of the center of gravity is provided in *Golf Club Design, Fitting, Alteration & Repair*.

[0061] The center of gravity and the moment of inertia of a golf club head 20 are preferably measured using a test frame (X^T, Y^T, Z^T), and then transformed to a head frame (X^H, Y^H, Z^H). The center of gravity of a golf club head 20 may be obtained using a center of gravity table having two weight scales thereon, as disclosed in U.S. Patent Number 6,607,452, entitled High Moment Of Inertia Composite

Golf Club, and hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. If a shaft is present, it is removed and replaced with a hosel cube that has a multitude of faces normal to the axes of the golf club head. Given the weight of the golf club head, the scales allow one to determine the weight distribution of the golf club head when the golf club head is placed on both scales simultaneously and weighed along a particular direction, the X, Y or Z direction.

[0062] In general, the moment of inertia, I_{zz} , about the Z-axis for the golf club head 20 preferably ranges from 2200 g-cm² to 3000 g-cm², more preferably from 2400 g-cm² to 2700 g-cm², and most preferably from 2472 g-cm² to 2617 g-cm². The moment of inertia, I_{yy} , about the Y-axis for the golf club head 20 preferably ranges from 400 g-cm² to 700 g-cm², more preferably from 500 g-cm² to 600 g-cm², and most preferably from 530 g-cm² to 560 g-cm². The moment of inertia, I_{xx} , about the X-axis for the golf club head 20 preferably ranges from 2450 g-cm² to 3200 g-cm², more preferably from 2500 g-cm² to 2900 g-cm², and most preferably from 2650 g-cm² to 2870 g-cm².

[0063] In general, the products of inertia, I_{yz} , I_{xz} and I_{xy} for the golf club head 20 preferably have an absolute value below

100 g-cm² for at least one and preferably two of the products of inertia I_{yz} , I_{xz} and I_{xy} . Products of inertia for a golf club head are disclosed in U.S. Patent Number 6,547,676, entitled Golf Club Head That Optimizes Products Of Inertia, assigned to Callaway Golf Company, and hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

[0064] For comparison, the new BIG BERTHA®5-iron from Callaway Golf Company has a moment of inertia, I_{zz} , of 2158 g-cm², a moment of inertia, I_{yy} , of 585 g-cm², and a moment of inertia, I_{xx} , of 2407 g-cm².

[0065] From the foregoing it is believed that those skilled in the pertinent art will recognize the meritorious advancement of this invention and will readily understand that while the present invention has been described in association with a preferred embodiment thereof, and other embodiments illustrated in the accompanying drawings, numerous changes, modifications and substitutions of equivalents may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of this invention which is intended to be unlimited by the foregoing except as may appear in the following appended claims. Therefore, the embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined in the following appended claims.